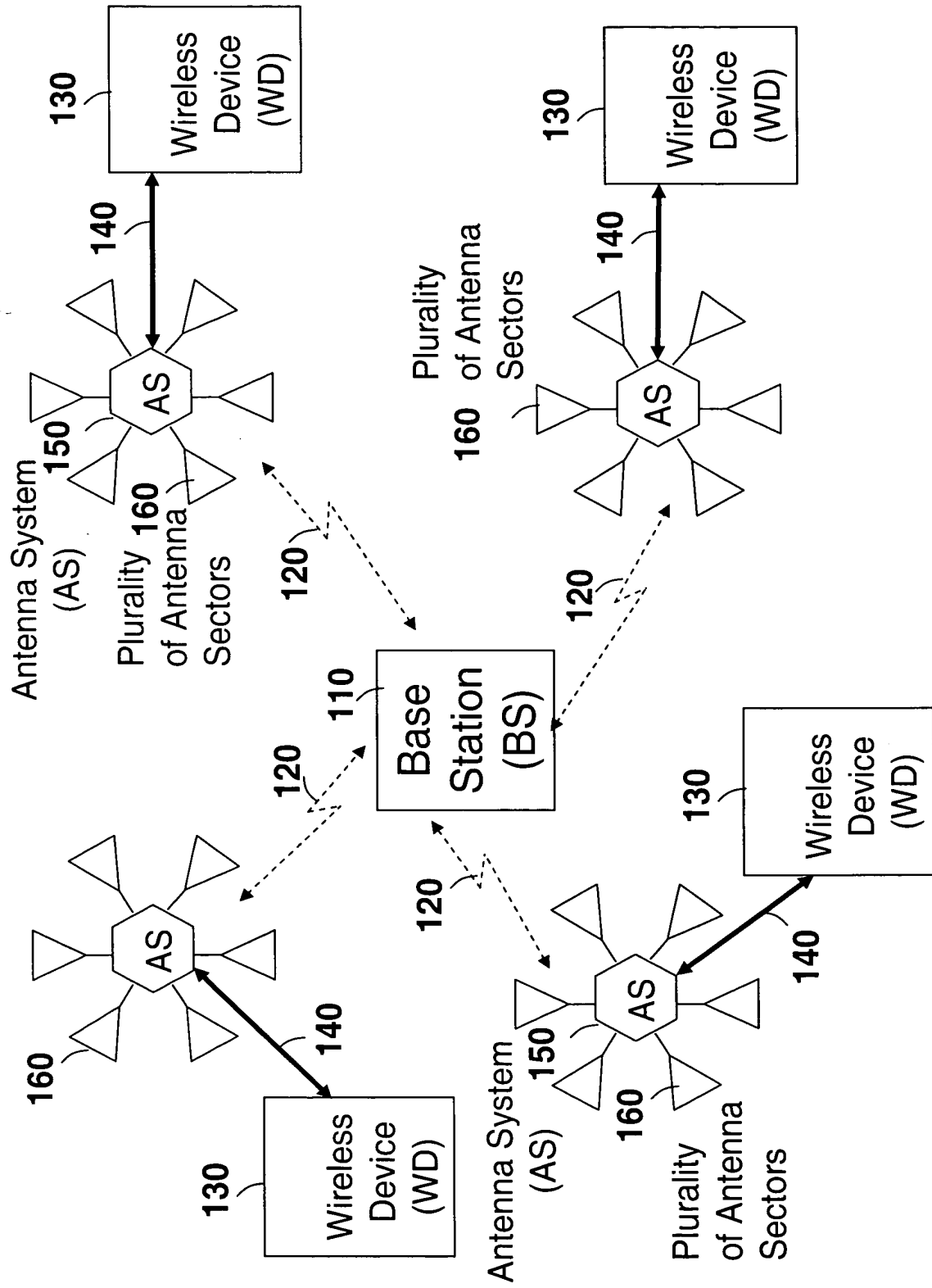
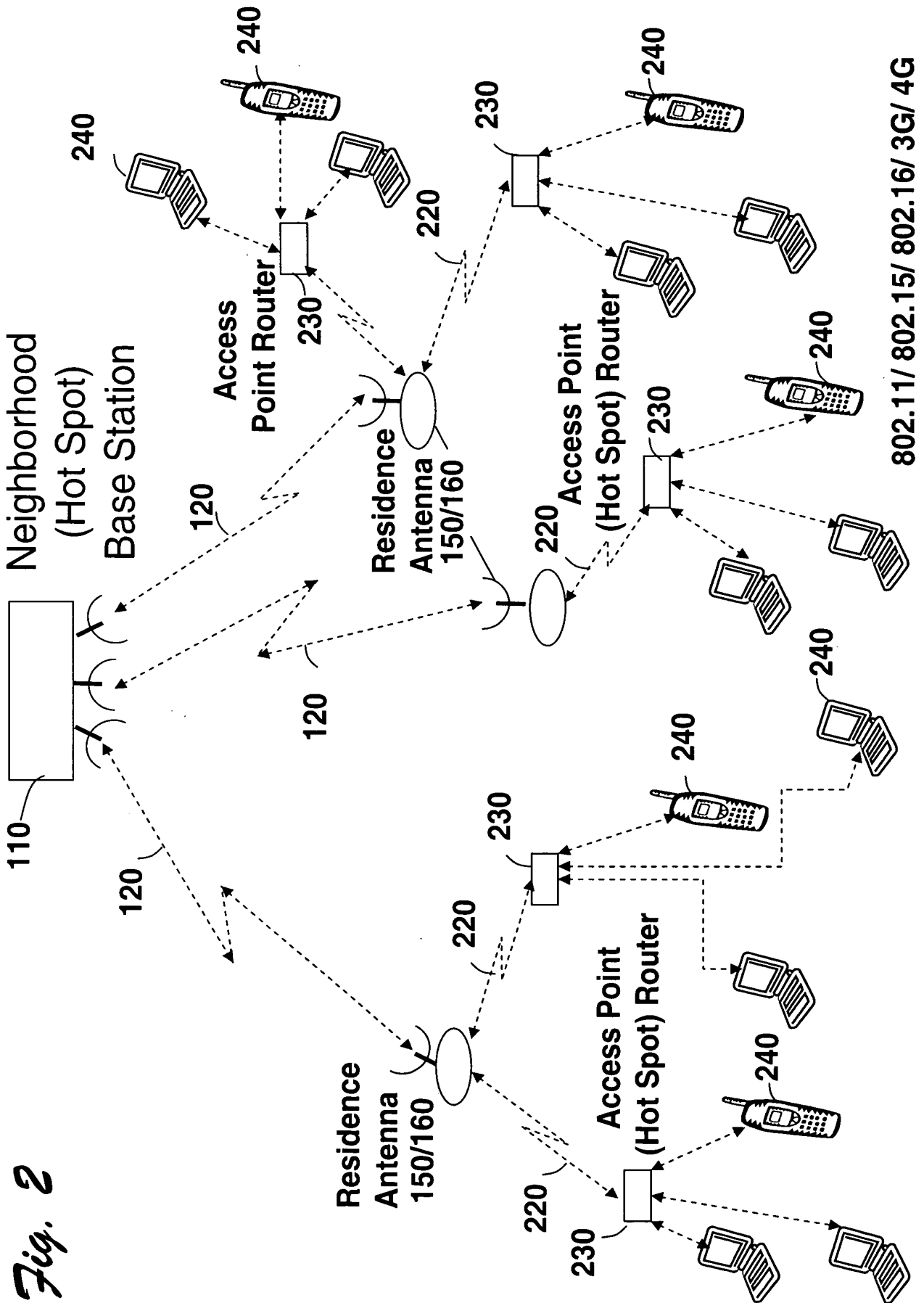


Fig. 1

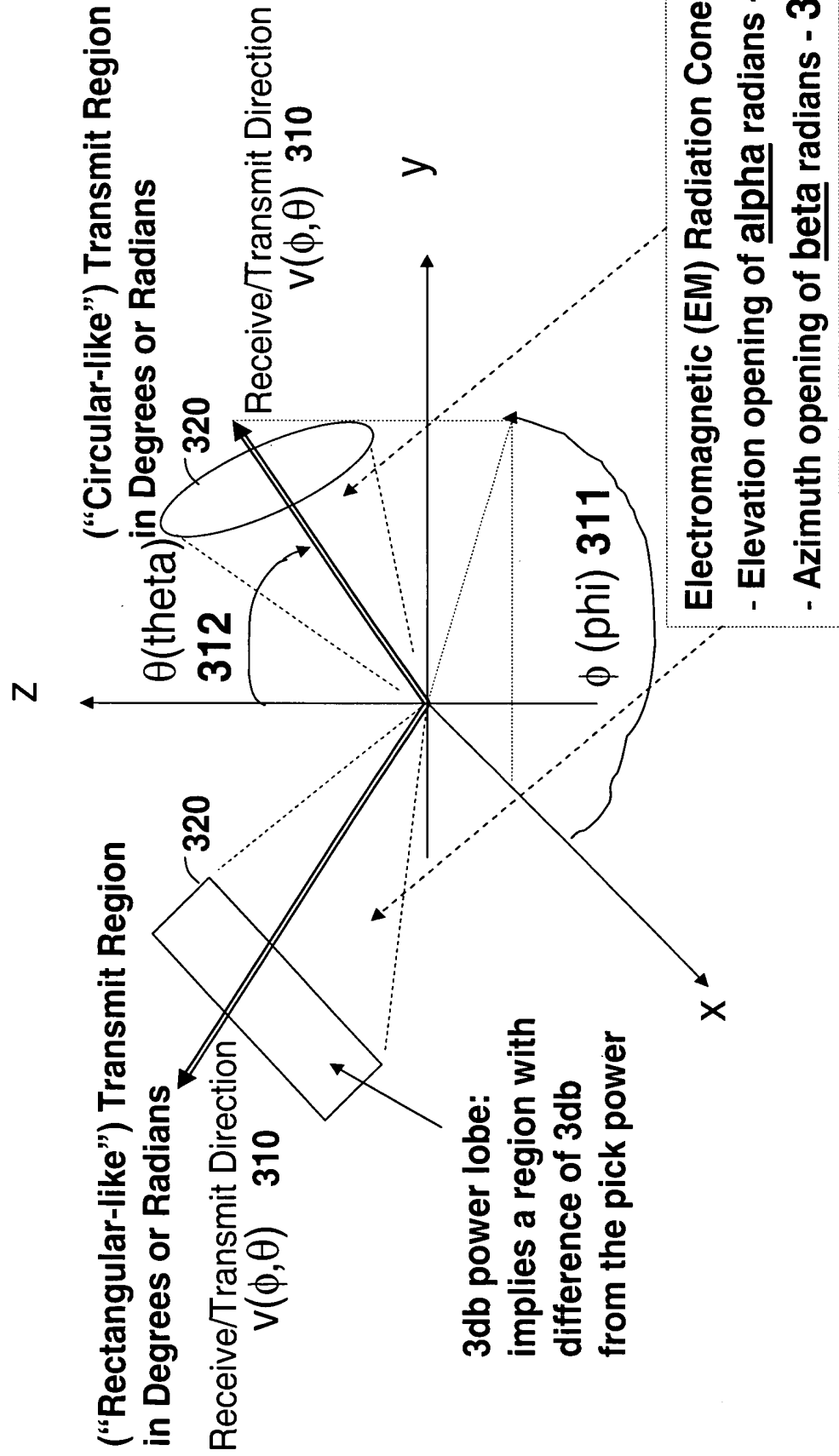


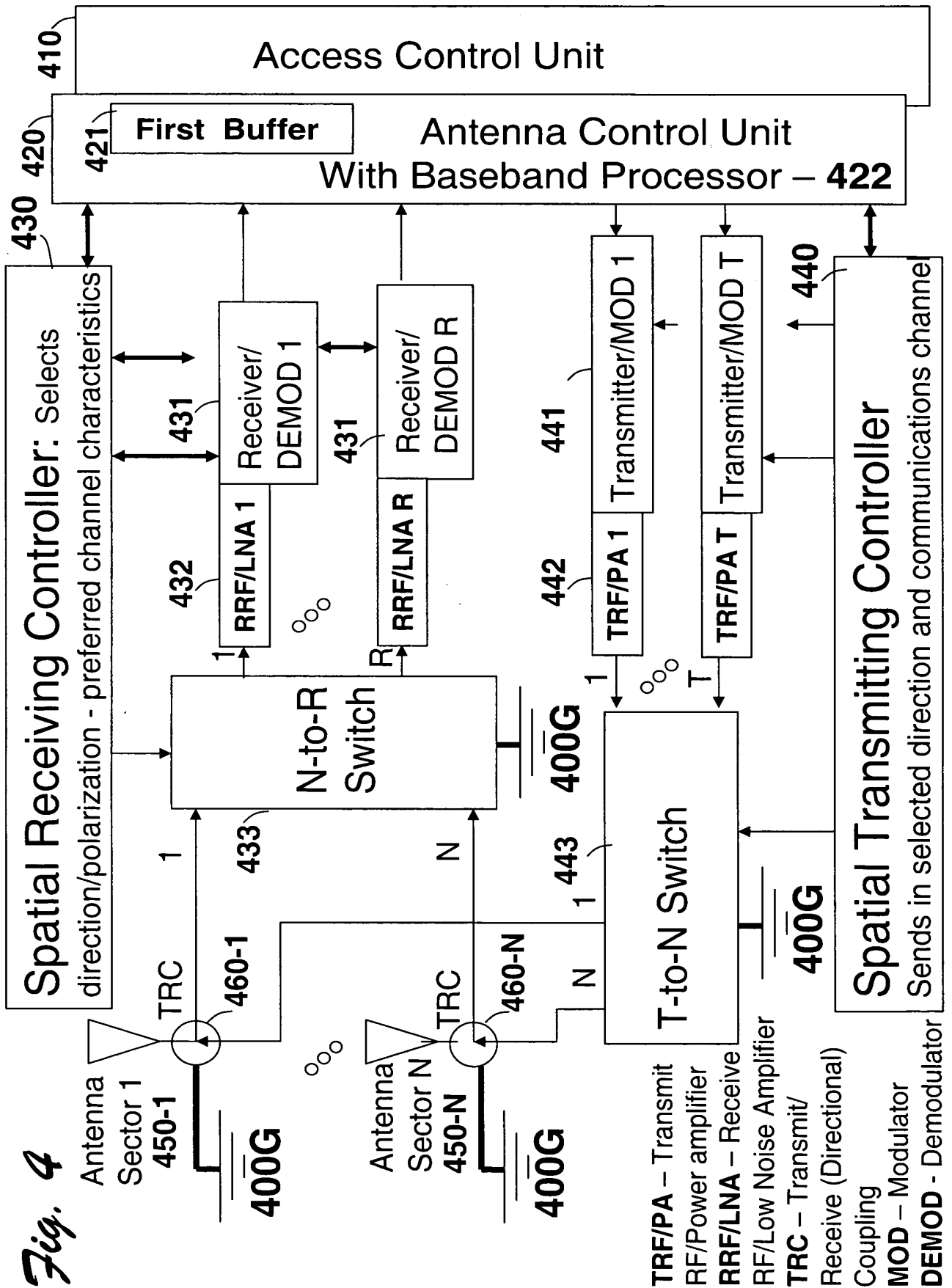


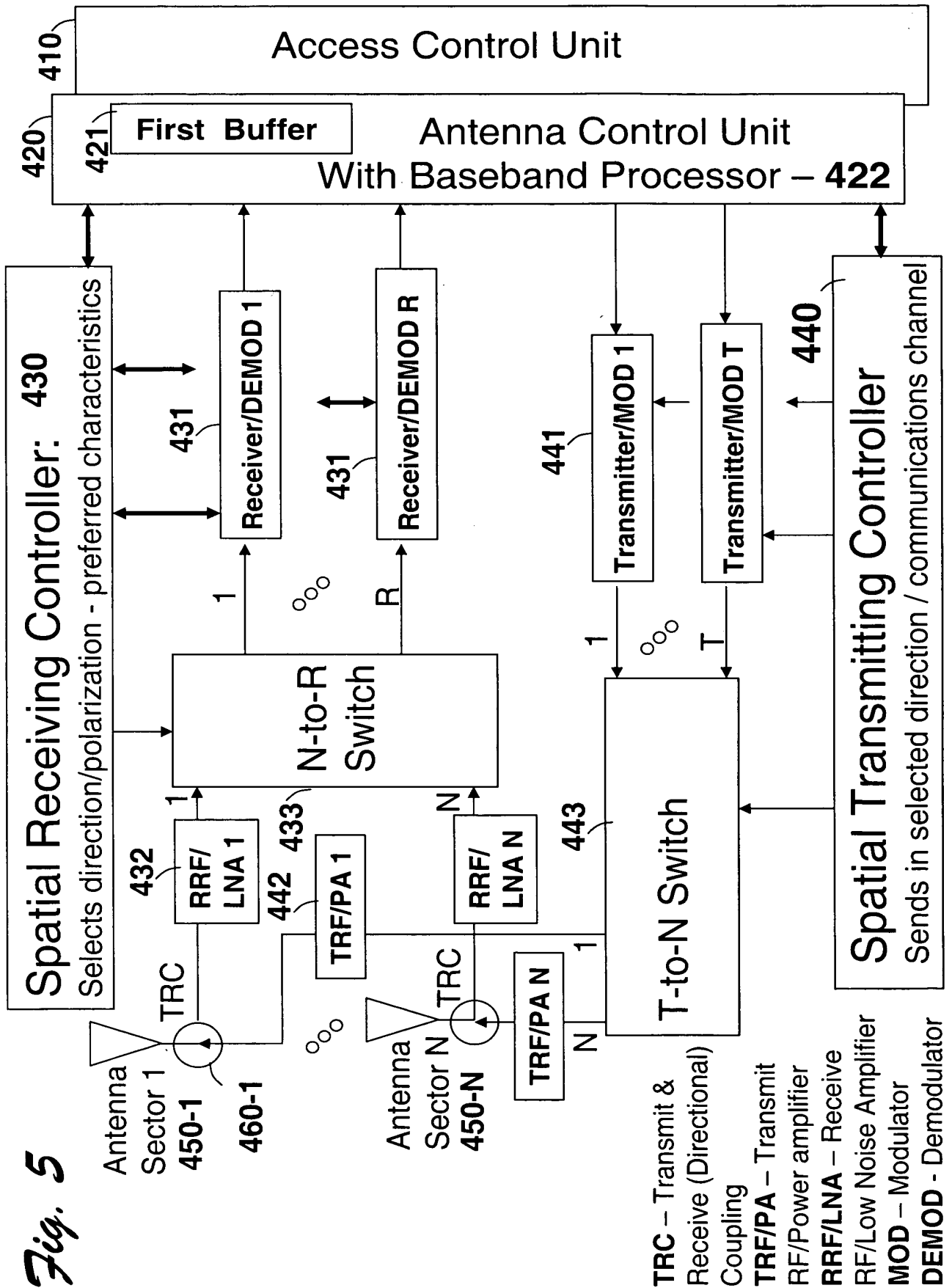
**Fig. 3**

Each Antenna Sector **160** is Defined by:

1. Receive/Transmit Direction in 3D (Three Dimensional) Space, and
2. Receive/Transmit Region  
(the region perpendicular to the Receive/Transmits Direction in a defined distance)



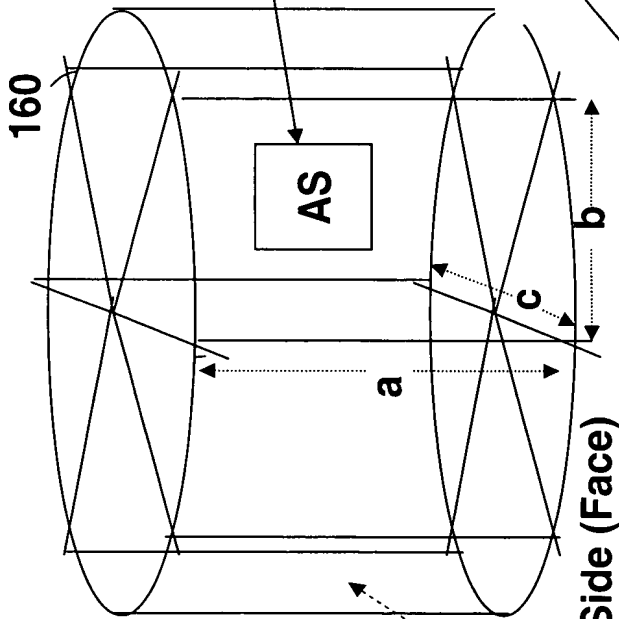




# **Antenna System (AS) - 150**

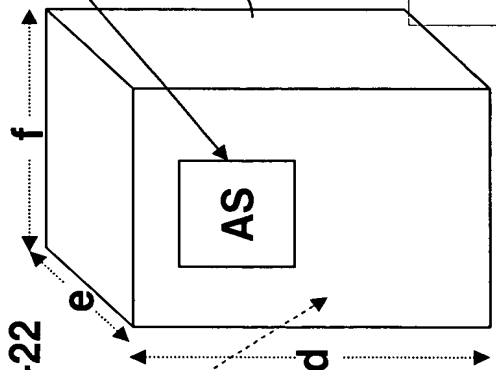
Spatial Receiving Controller  
Spatial Transmitting Controller  
Receiver – RRF  
Transmitter – TRF  
N-to-R Switch  
T-to-N Switch

**Fig. 6**



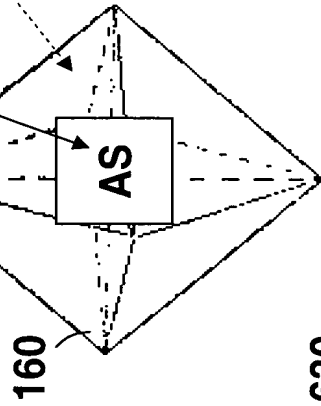
Antenna Sectors Arranged on a Cylinder 610

Each Flat Side (Face) With Multiple "Patches" See Figs. 21-22

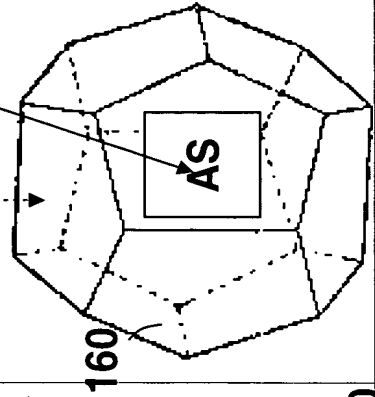


Antenna Sectors On a Cube 620

Each Side (Face) With Multiple Patches See Figs. 21-22



Antenna Sectors on an OCTAHEDRON 630



Antenna Sectors on a PENTAGONODECAHEDRON 640

**Fig. 7**

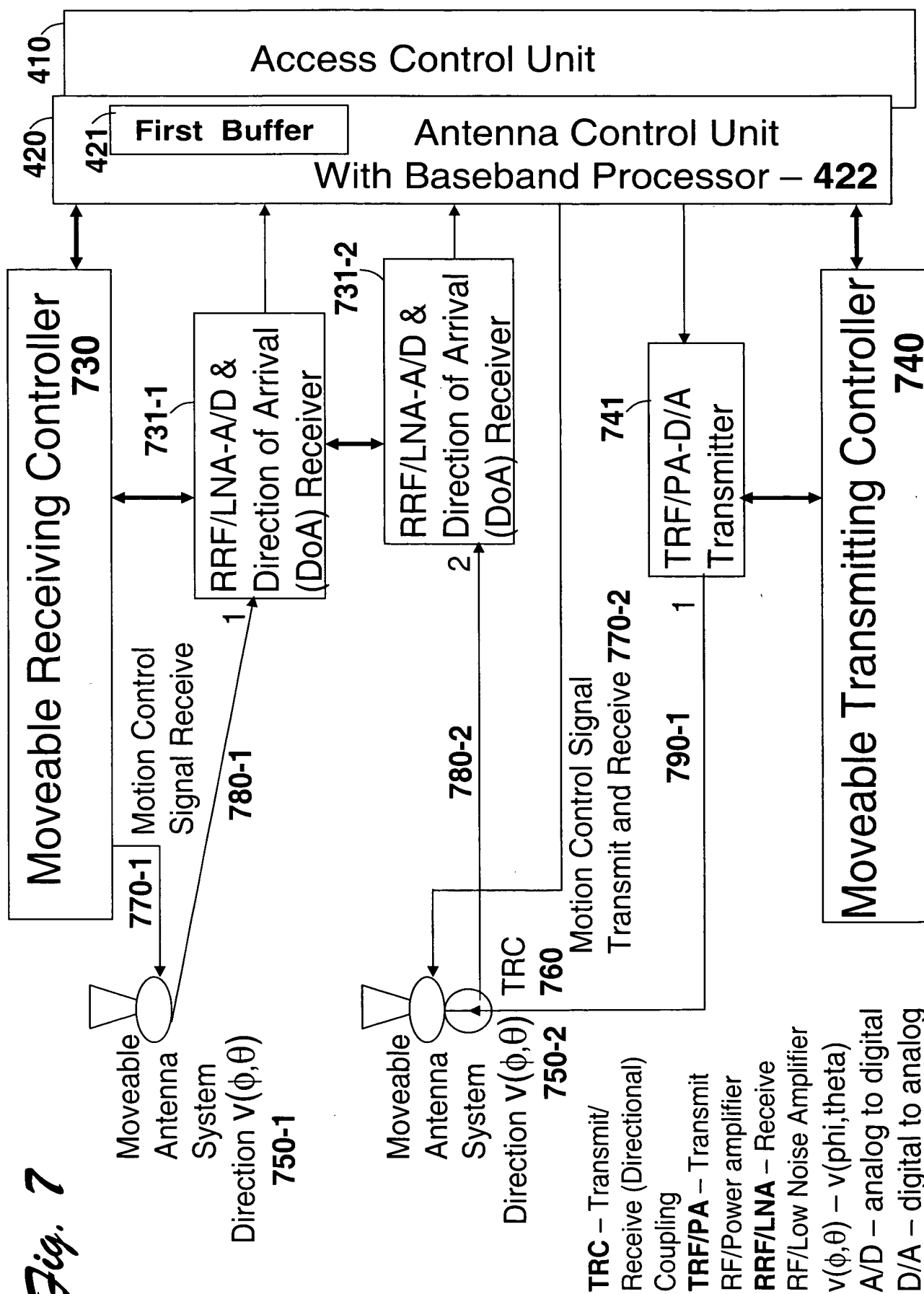
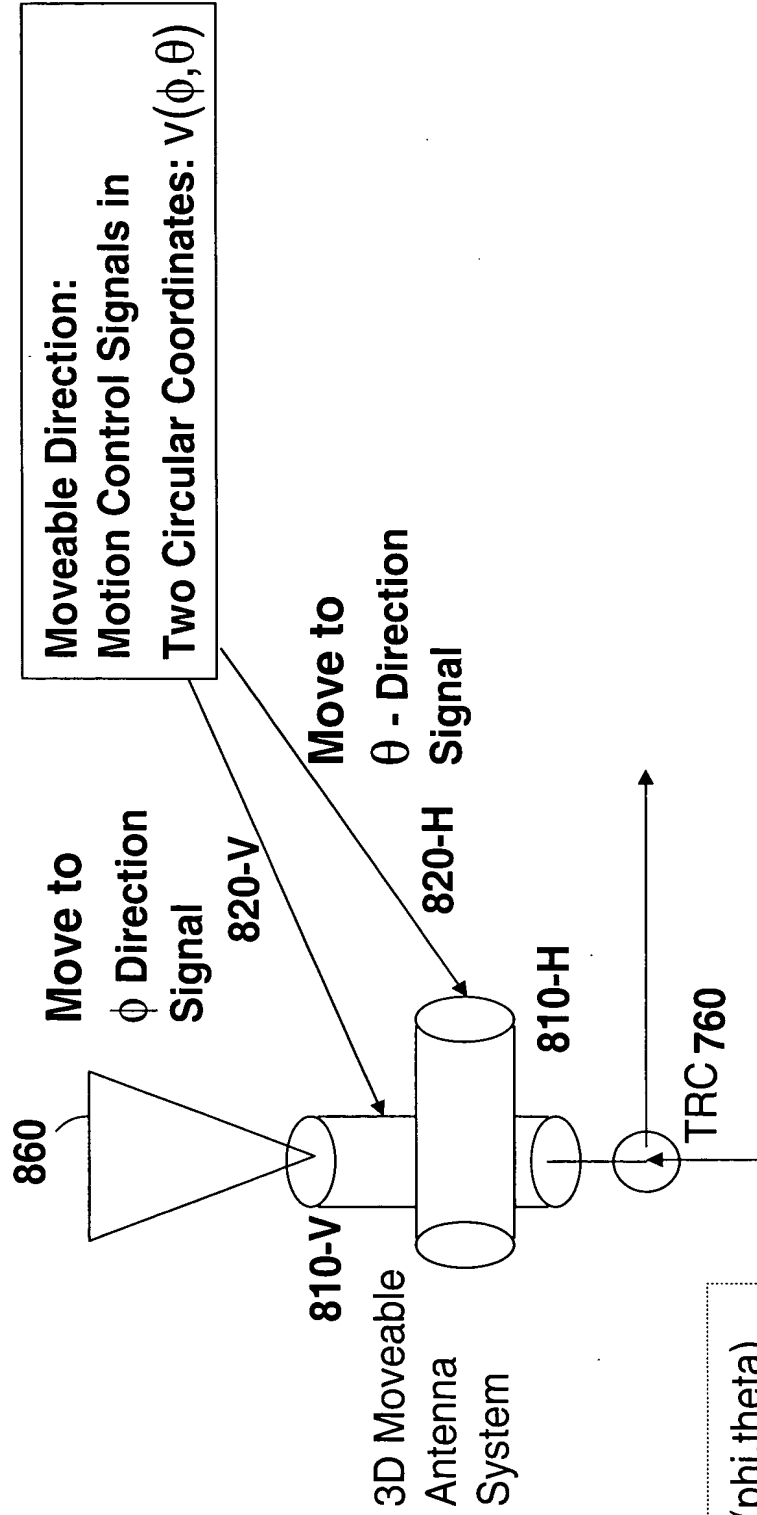


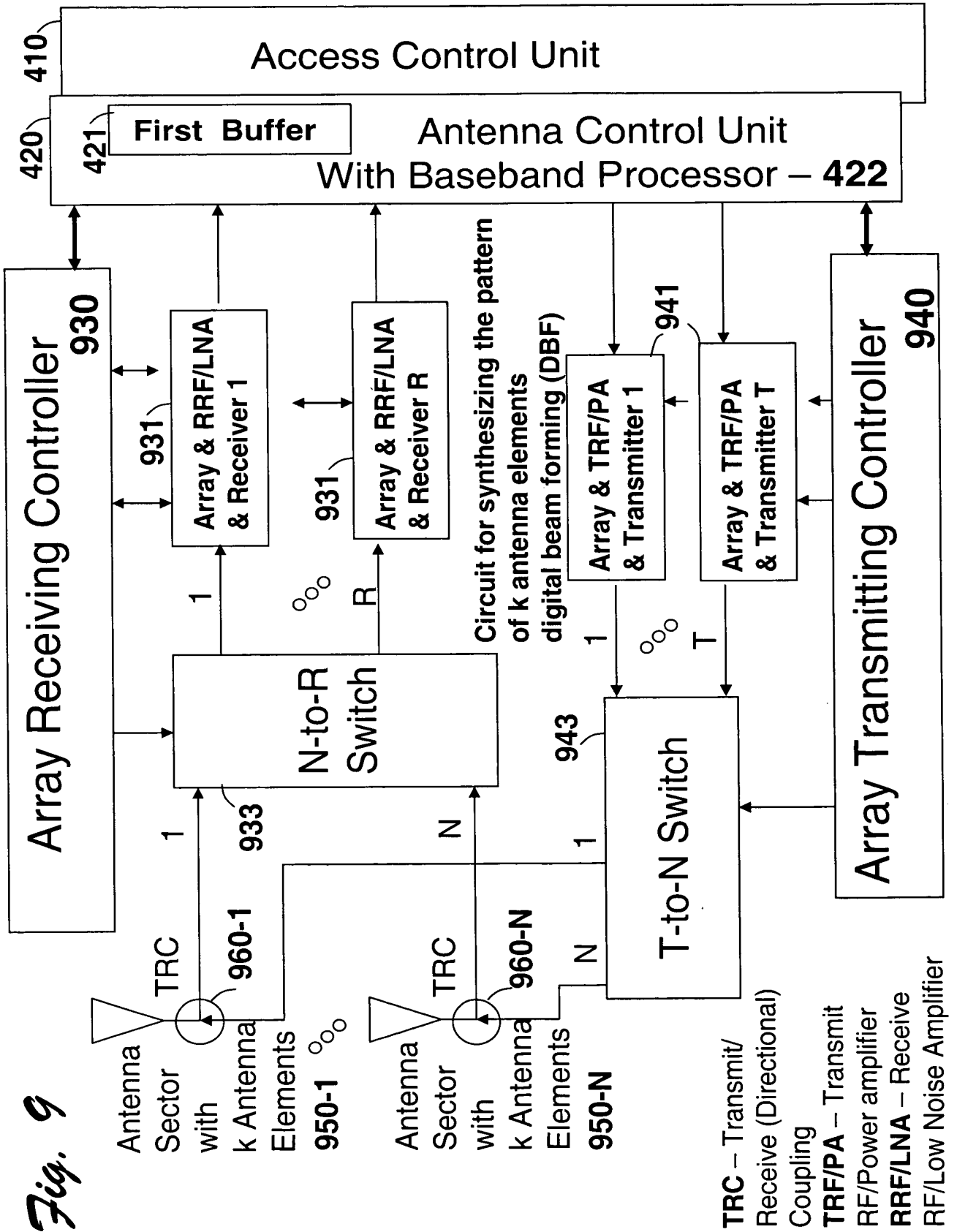
Fig. 8

# Antenna System (AS) – 750 (step-motor / electric motor / electric field )



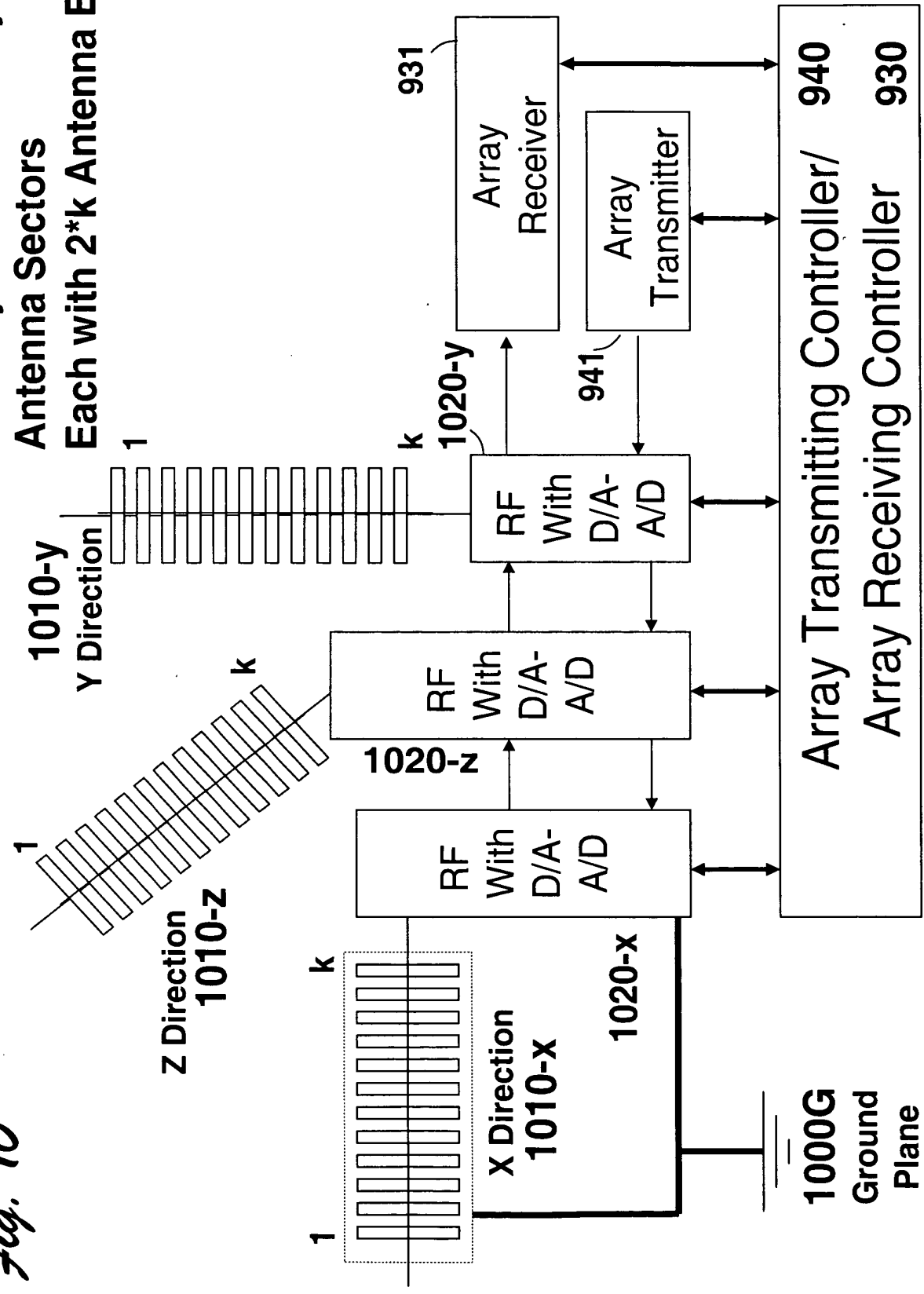
$v(\phi, \theta)$  –  $v(\phi, \theta)$   
TRC –  
Transmit/  
Receive (Directional)  
Coupling





**Plurality of Phase Array  
Antenna Sectors  
Each with  $2 \times k$  Antenna Elements**

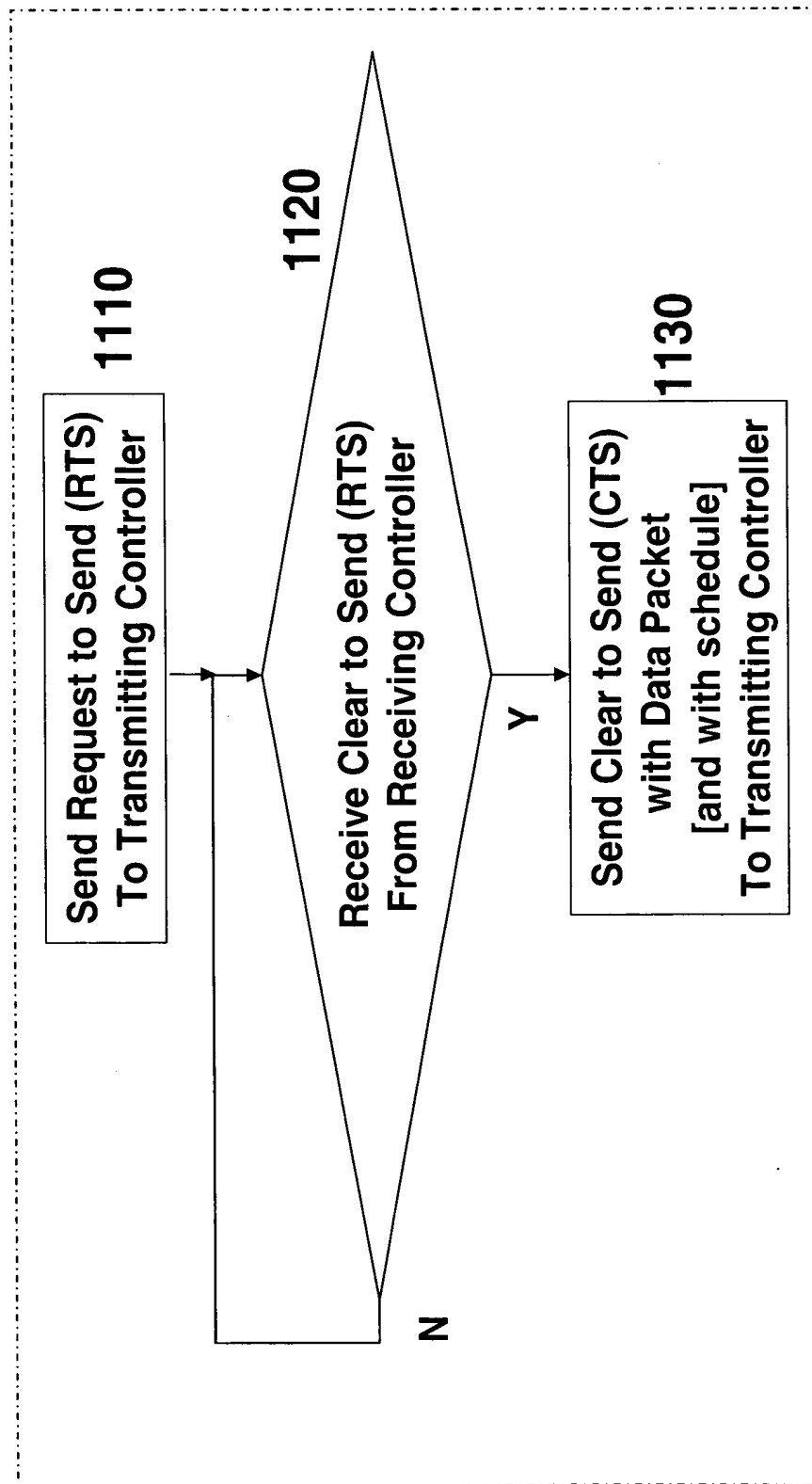
*Fig. 10*



*Fig. 11*

## Access Control Unit - 410

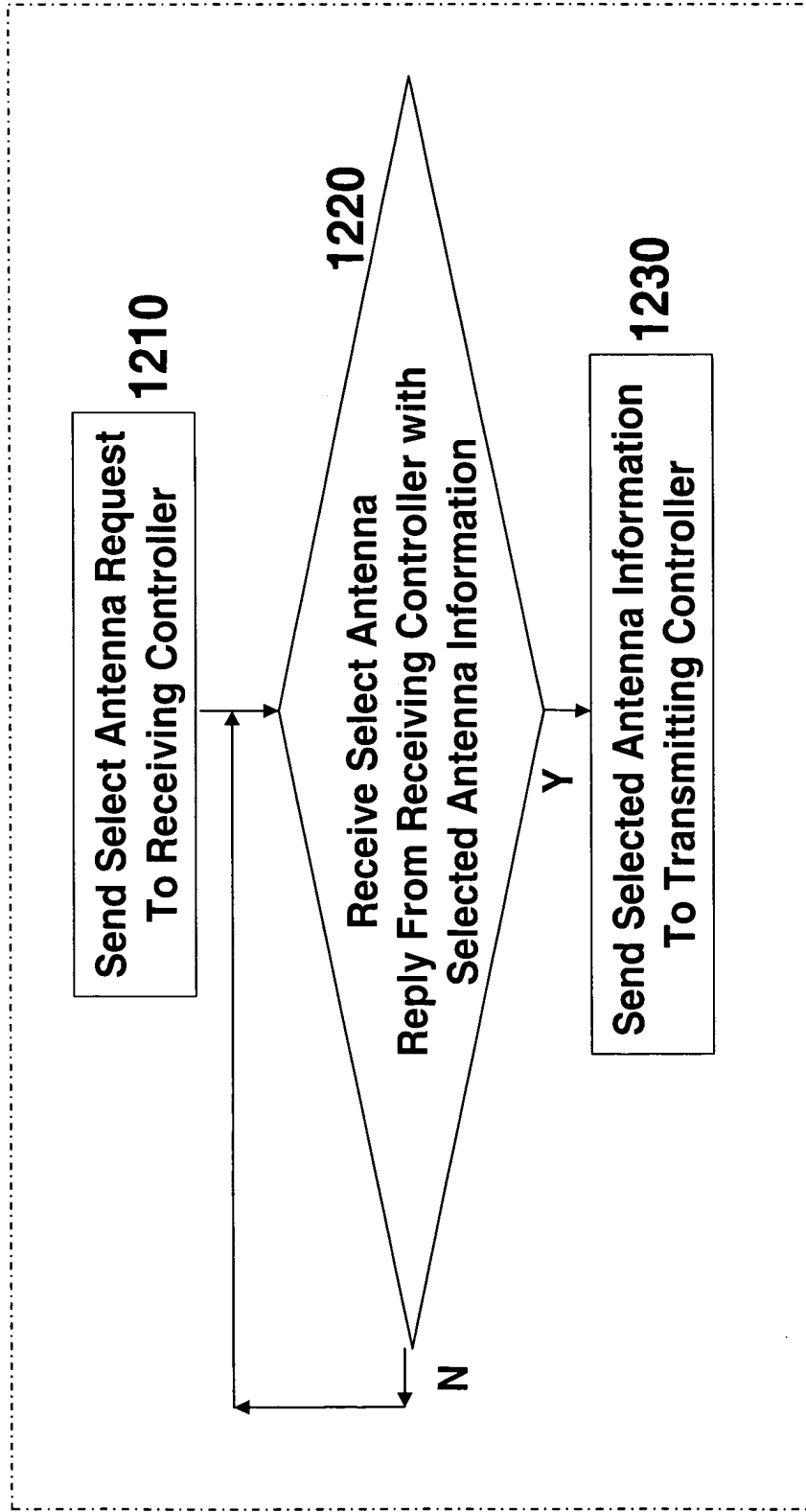
Send Data Packet Procedure: 1100



**Fig. 12**

## Antenna Control Unit - 420

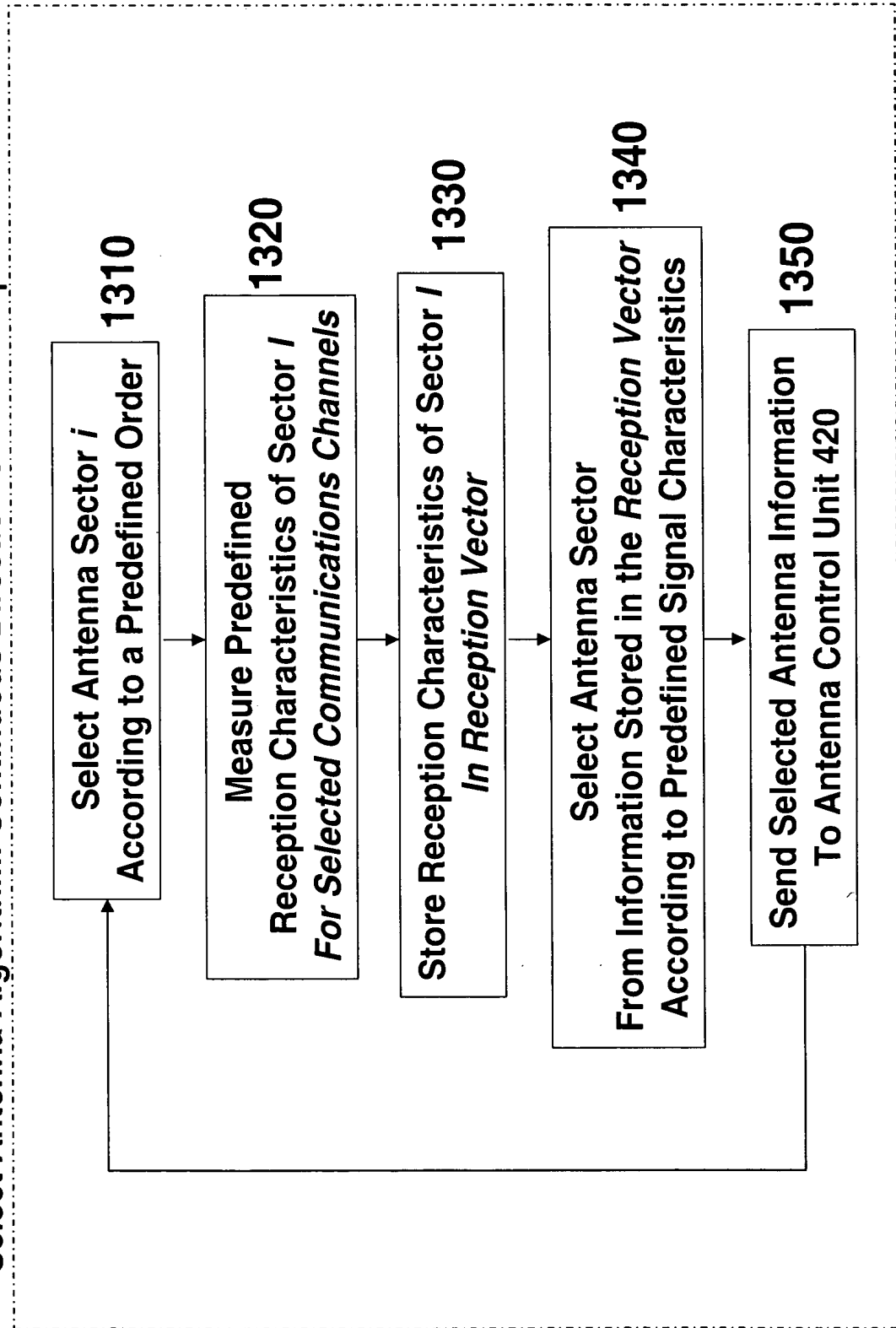
Select Antenna Procedure: 1200



**Fig. 13**

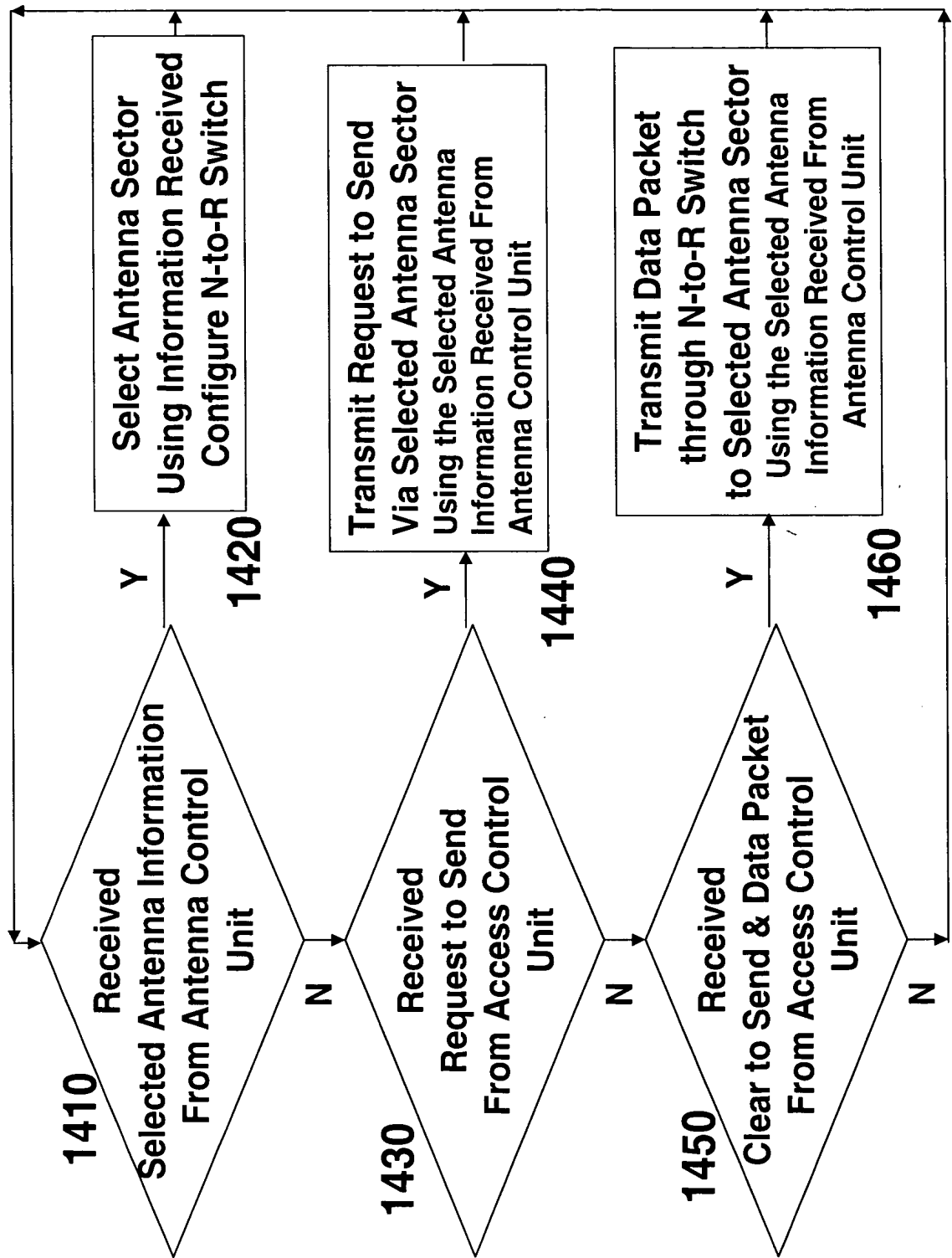
## Spatial Receiving Controller - 430

Select Antenna Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1300



**Fig. 14**

# **Spatial Transmitting Controller - 440**



**Fig. 15**

## **Moveable Receiving Controller – 730**

Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1500

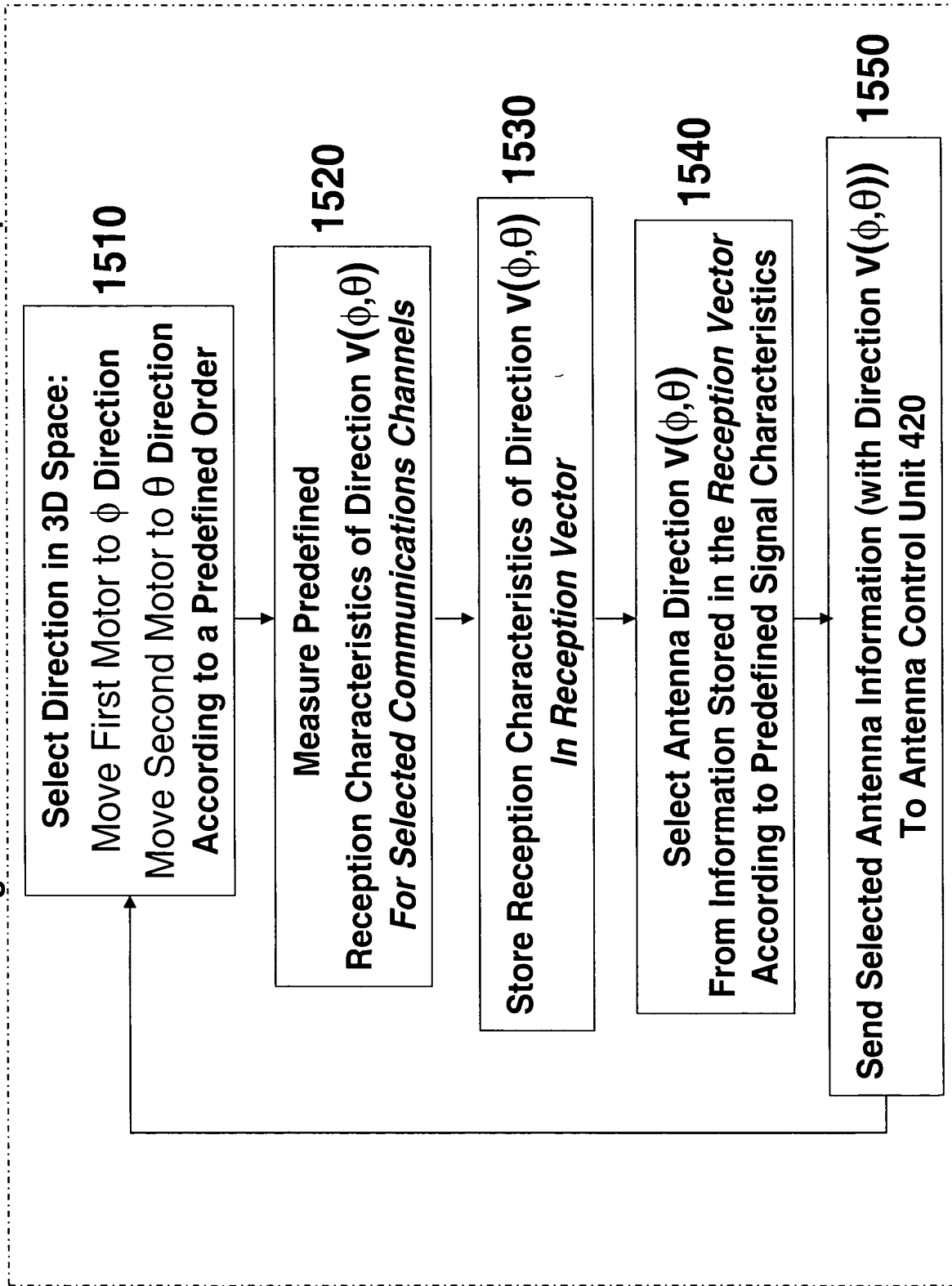
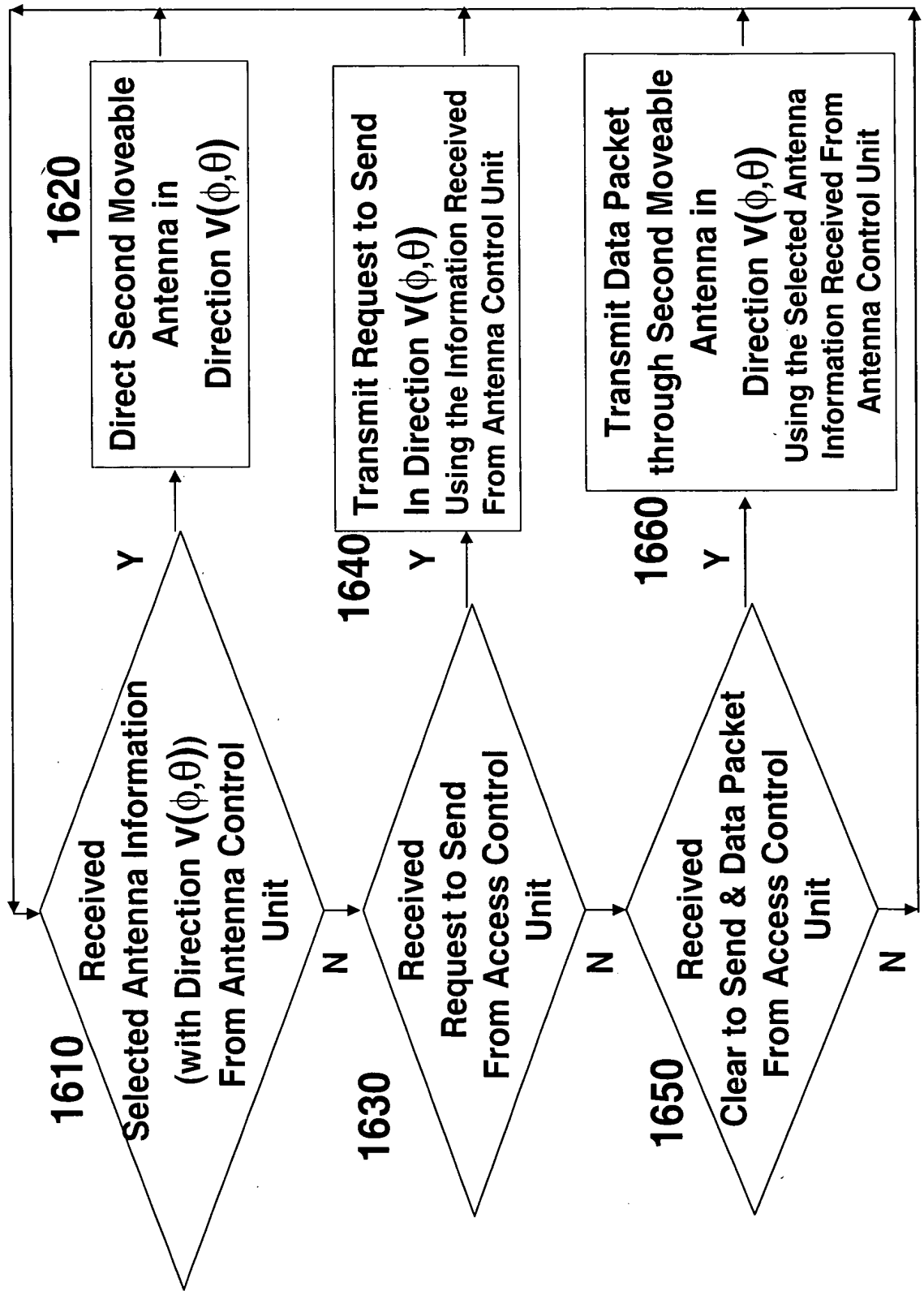


Fig. 16

# Moveable Transmitting Controller - 740





## Array Receiving Controller - 930

Fig. 17

Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1700

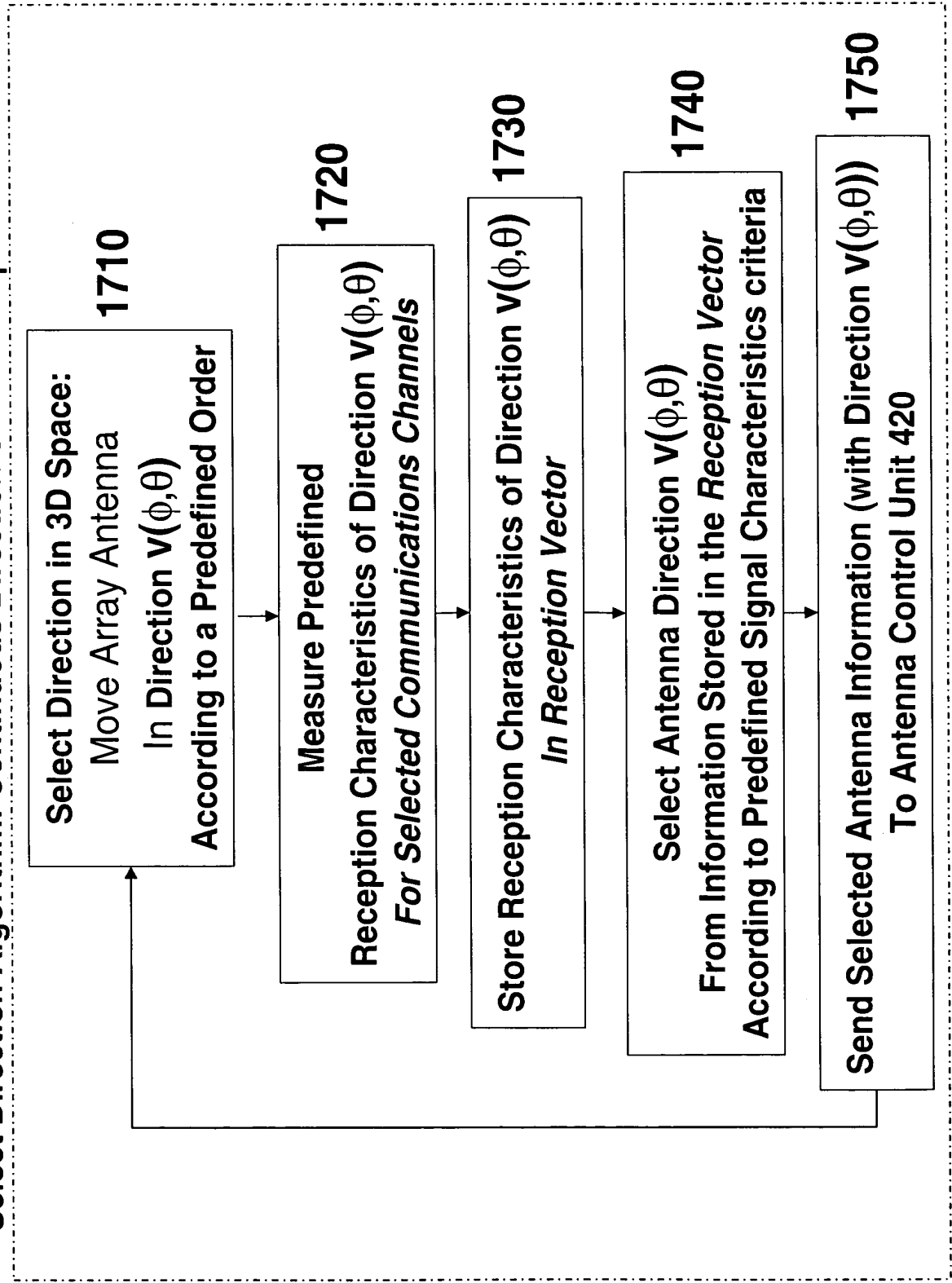
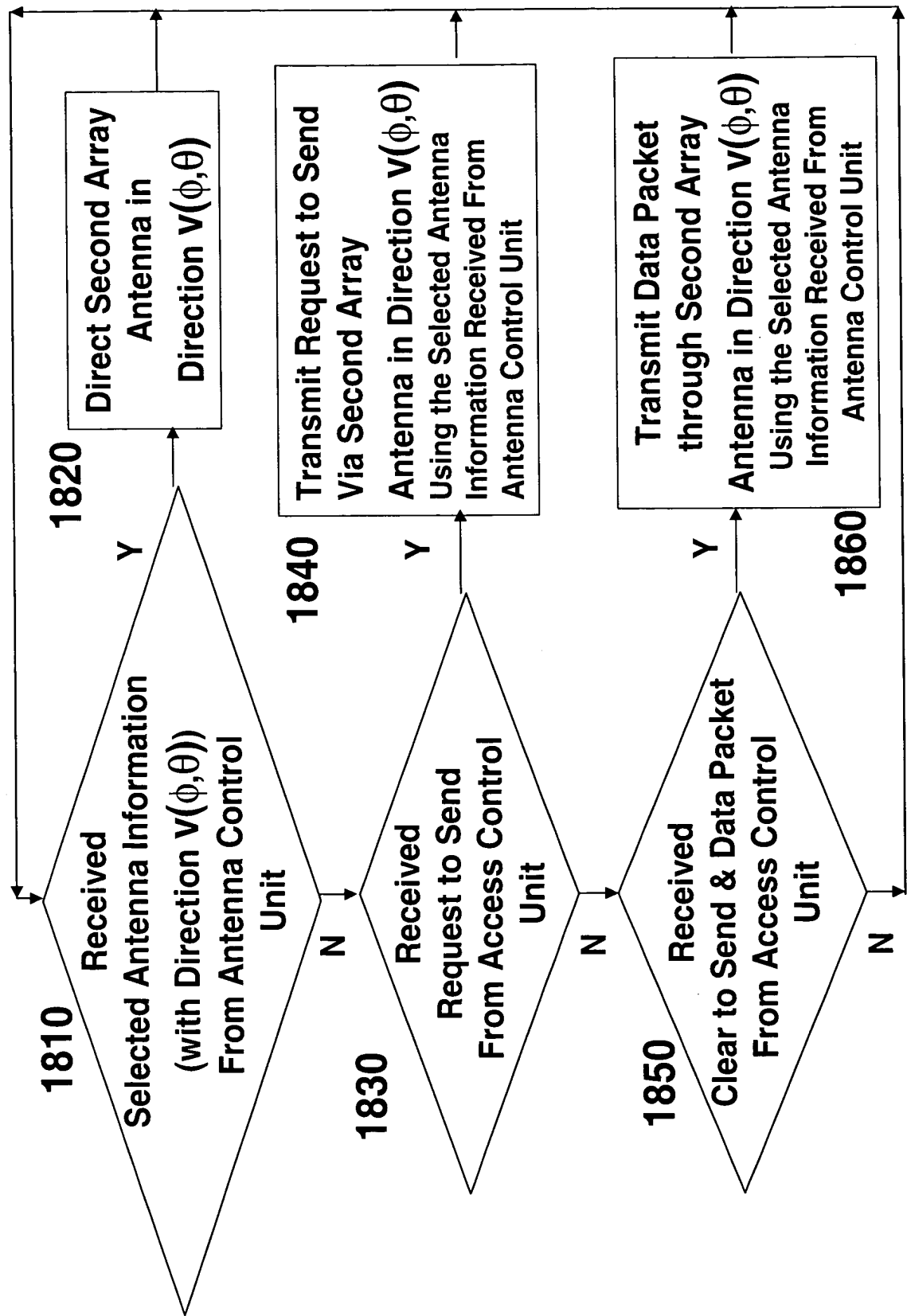
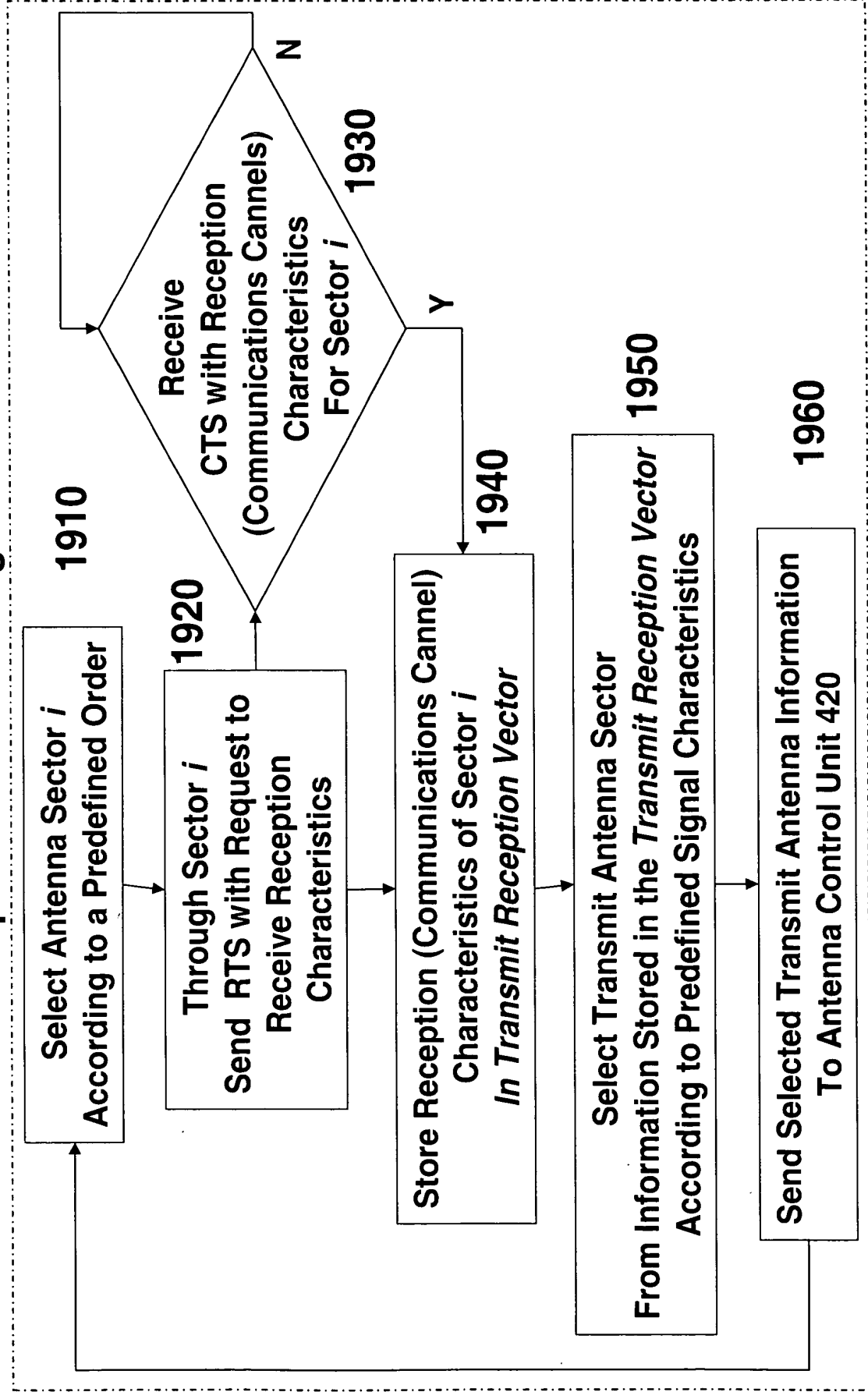


Fig. 18

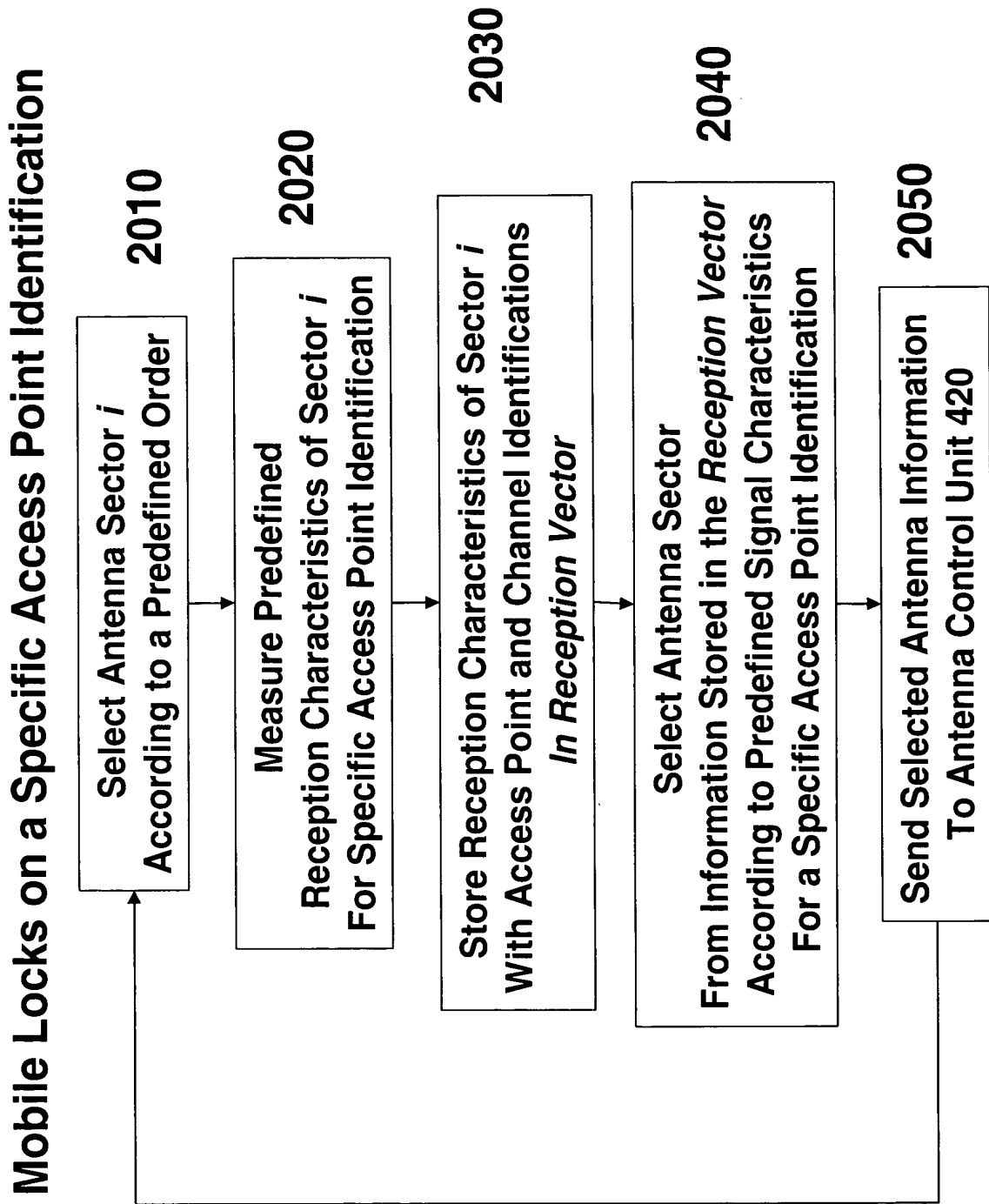
# Array Transmitting Controller - 940



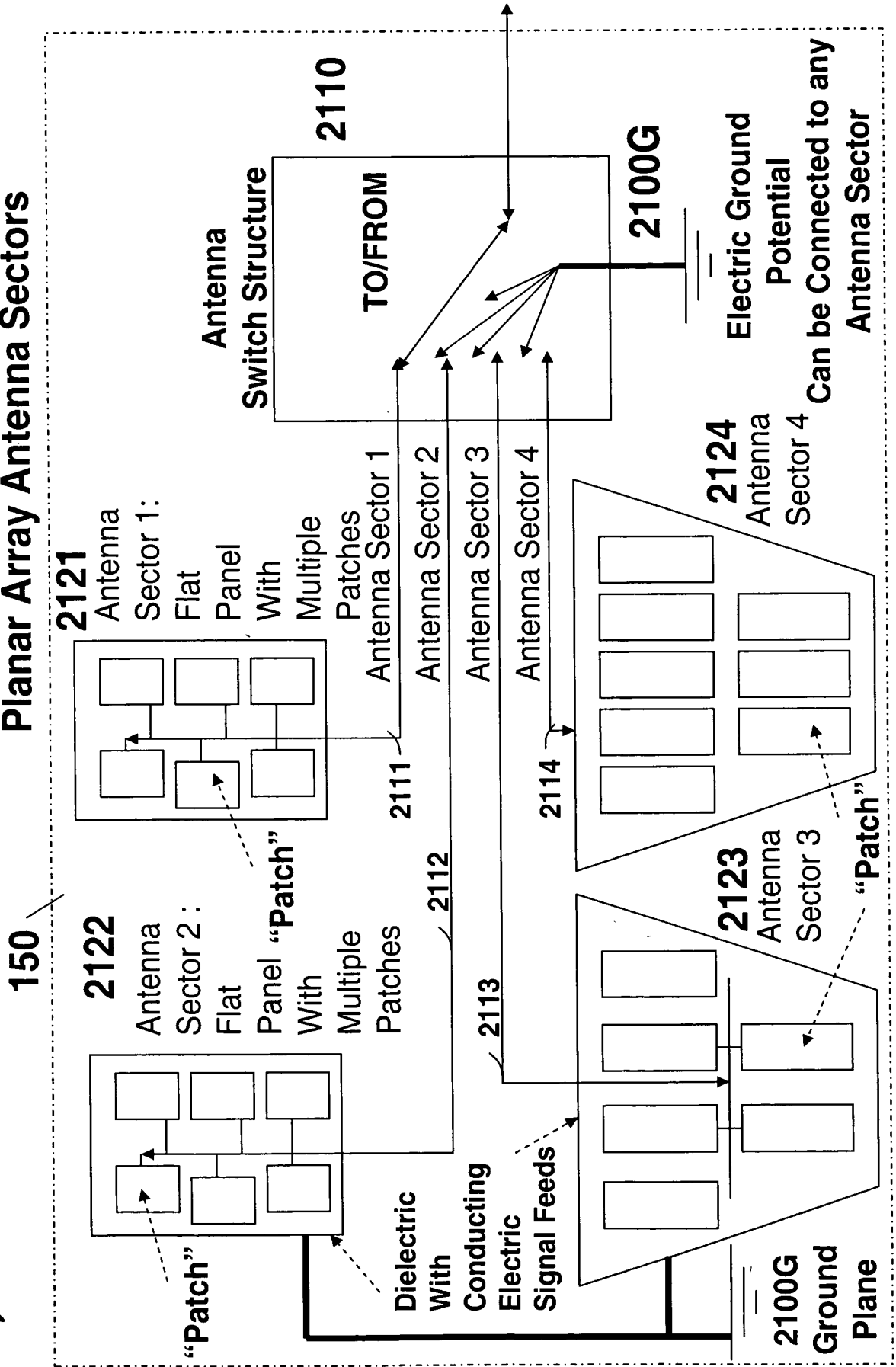
**Fig. 19** End (Mobile) Device Transmits and Receives  
on Different Frequencies – Selecting Transmit Antenna Sector

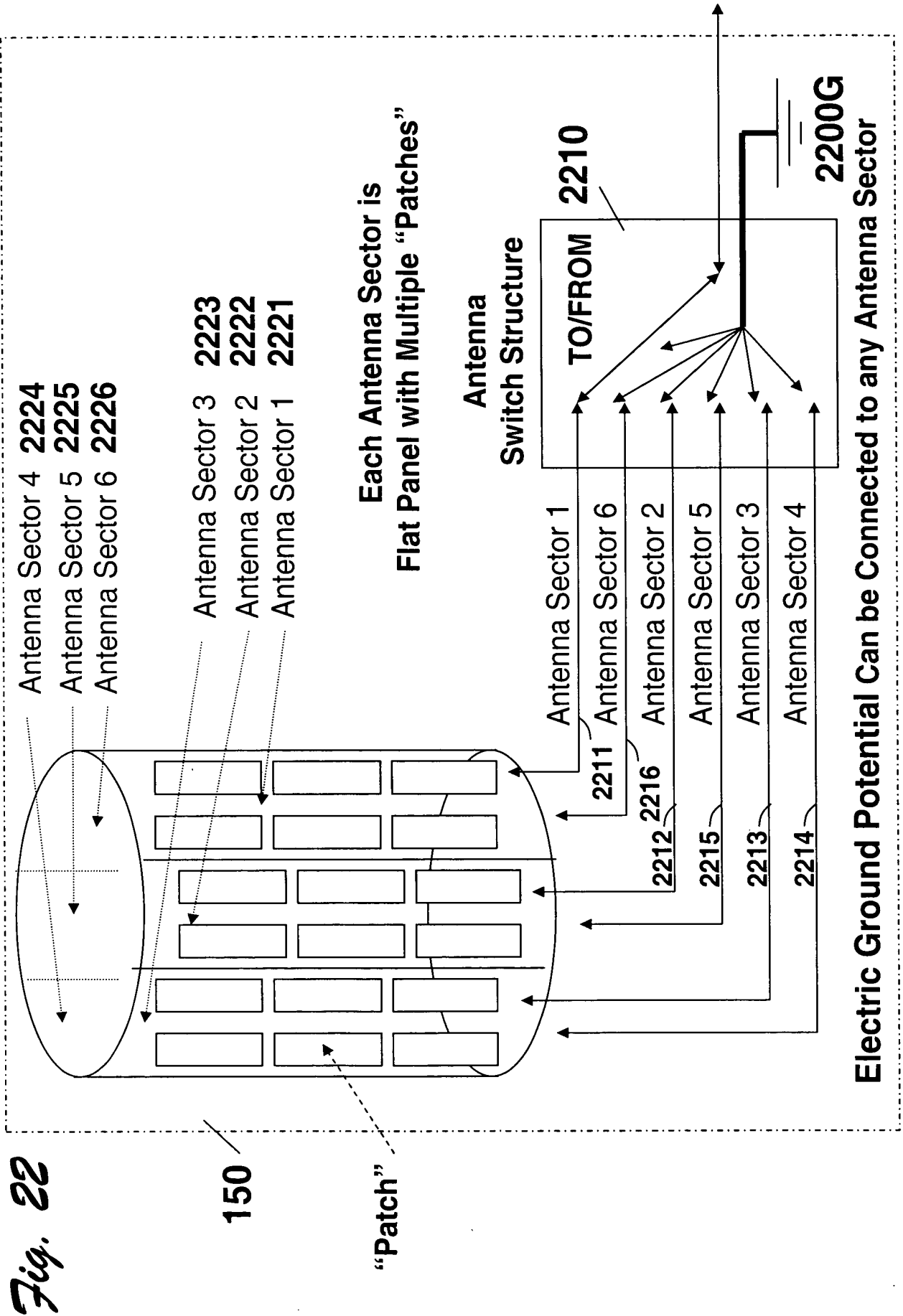


**Fig. 20**



**Fig. 21** 2 Directional Flat Panel and 2 Directional / Polarized Planar Array Antenna Sectors





**Fig. 23**

**4 Directional  
Parabolic-dish-reflector or Yagi/Tube-like  
Antenna Sectors**

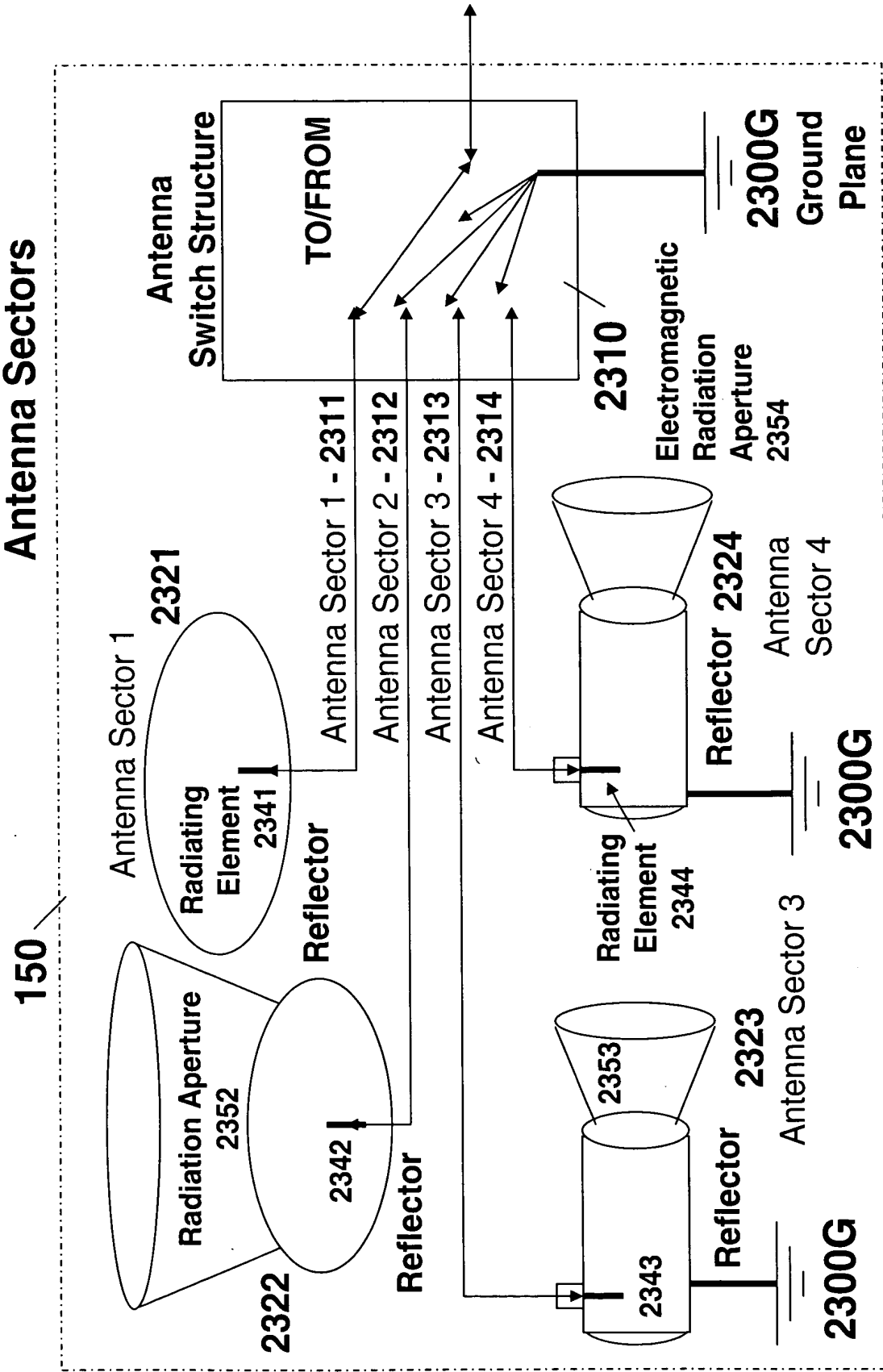
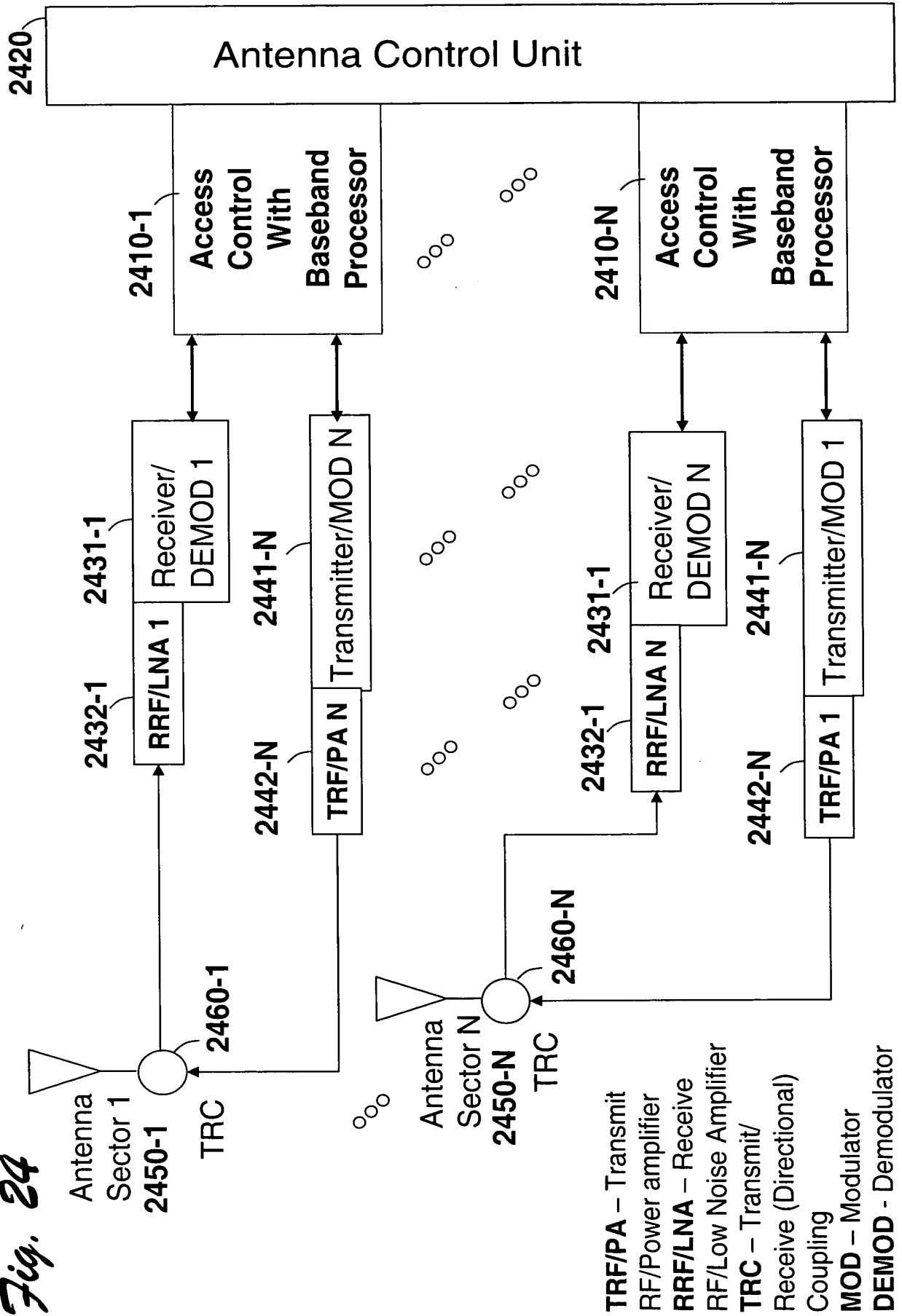


Fig. 24



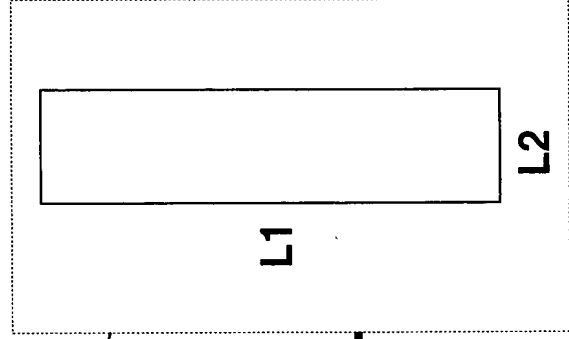


**Fig. 25**

## Flat Panel Antenna Sector Design

2511.  $g_{\max} \approx 4 \cdot (3.14)^2 \cdot \{(L1 \cdot L2) / (\text{Lambda}^2)\}$  [Lambda = speed-of-light/Frequency]  
 [A=L1\*L2 is the rectangular area of antenna aperture in  $\text{cm}^2$ ]
2512. Lambda/L1 and Lambda/L2 are the beam widths –  
 in radians (57.3 degrees)
2513. Antenna Gain:  $G(\text{db}) = 10 \log_{10}(g_{\max}) \approx 10 \log_{10} [12.5 \cdot A / \text{Lambda}^2]$

**Aperture**

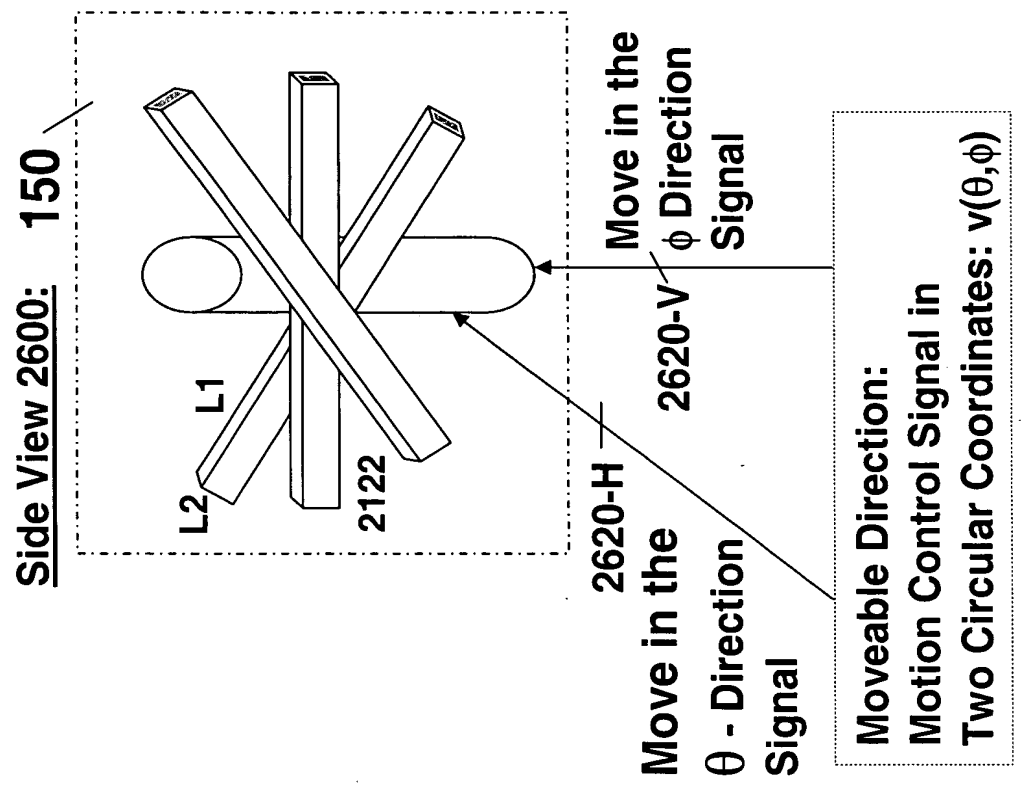
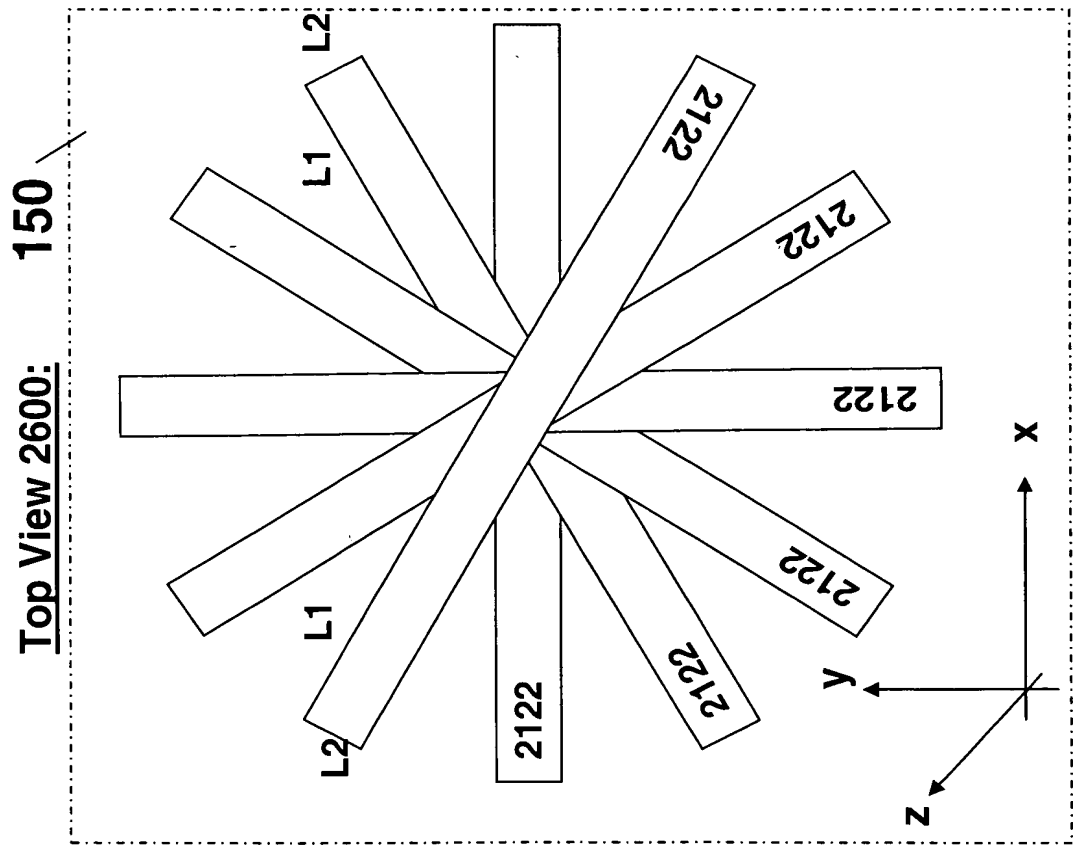


- L1-by-L2**  
**Flat Panel Antenna Sector**  
 Wherein:
- L1 is in the x-y plane
  - L2 is in the z direction – 90 degree with respect to the x-y plane
- However:
- L1 may be tilted in the z direction
  - L2 may be tilted in a defined angle with respect to the x-y plane

Flat Panel Antenna  
 with a Ground Plane      2500G

**Fig. 26**

**Plurality of Vertically Stackable Flat Panel Antenna Sectors**  
 - Each sector consists of plurality of “patches” may be tilted along L1 and/or L2  
 - Ground and dielectric planes are not shown

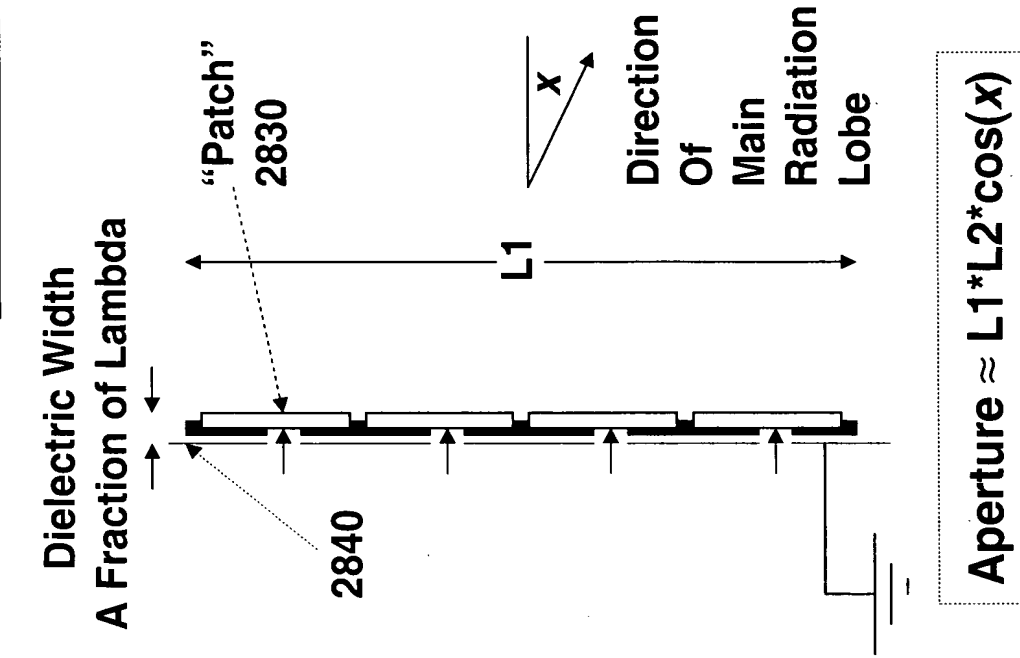




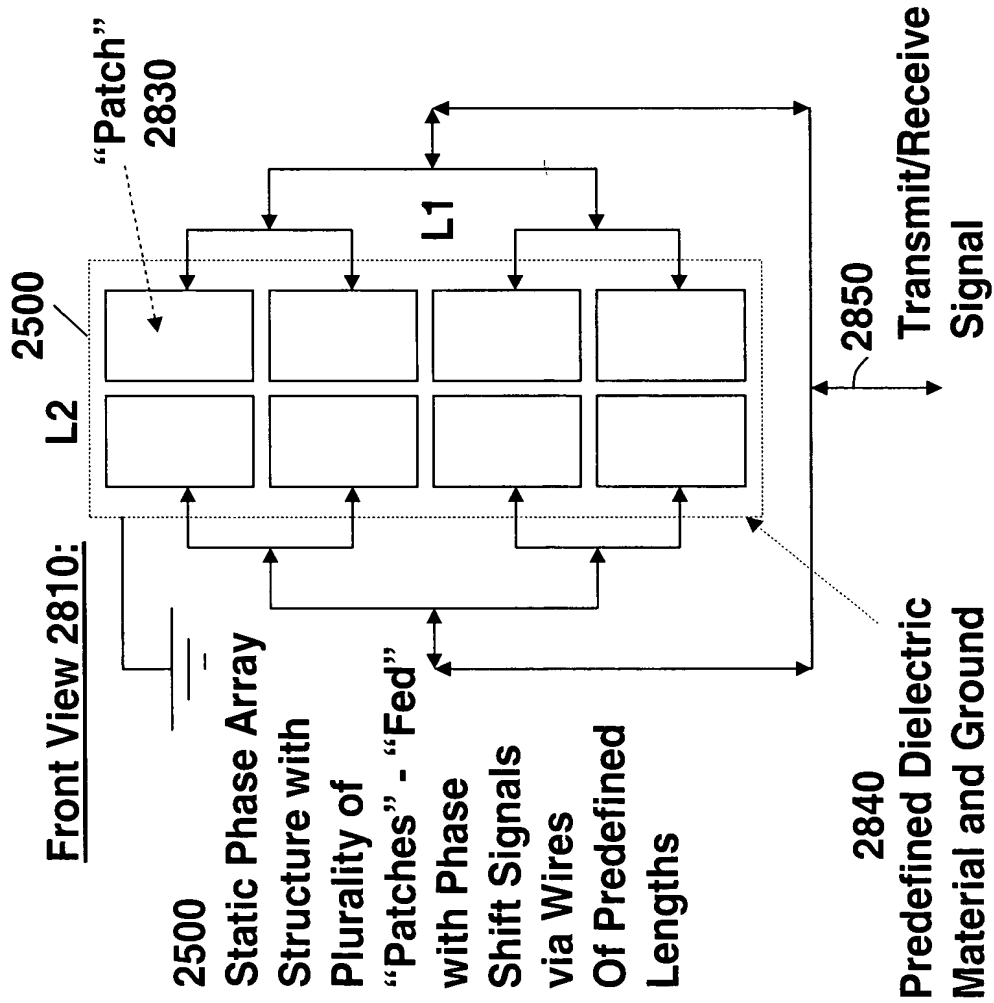
**Fig. 28**

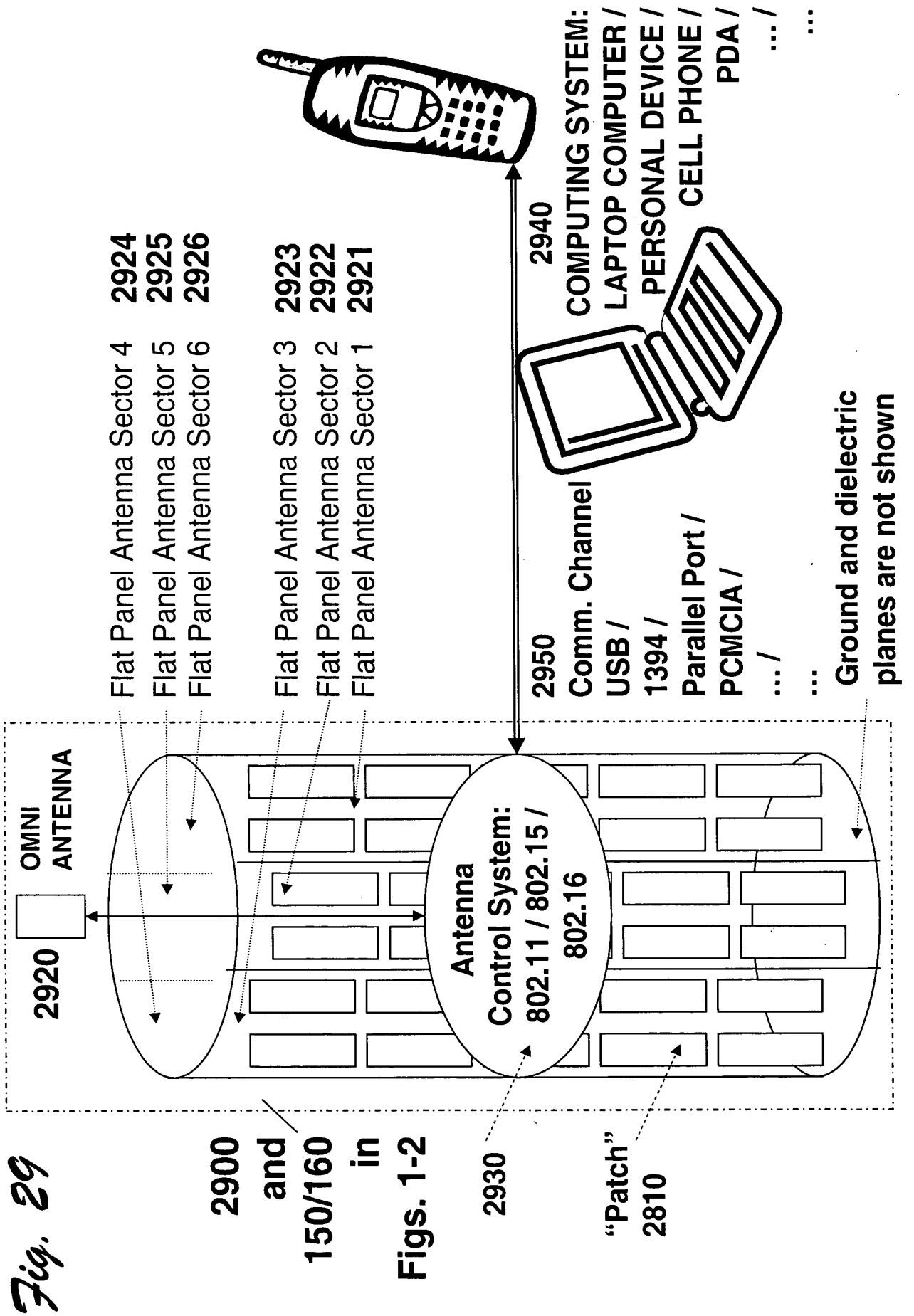
# **Flat Panel Antenna Sector**

**Side View 2820:**

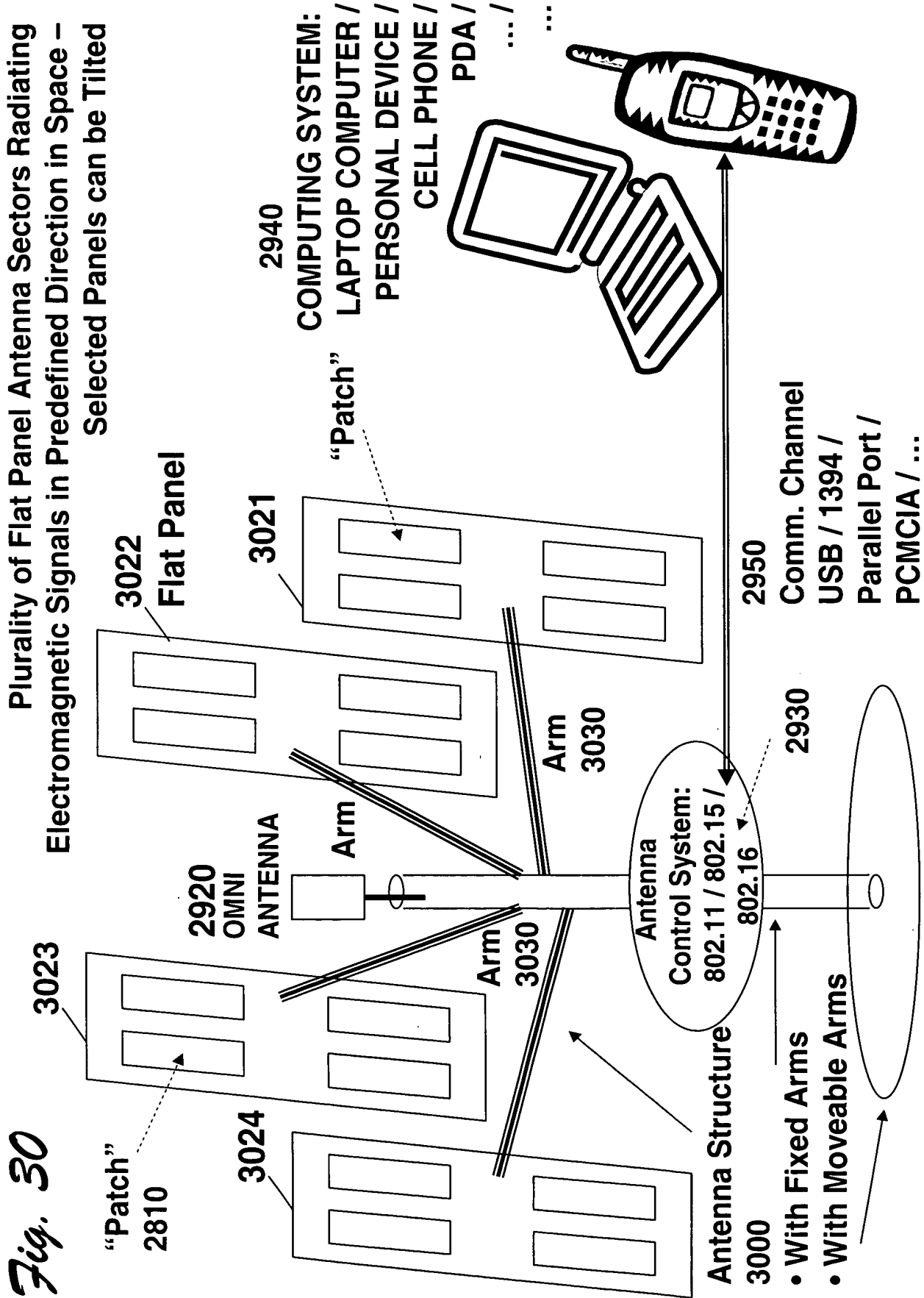


**Front View 2810:**





**Fig. 30**



**Fig. 31**      **A Vertical Slice of Cylindrical Shape Structure**  
(6 Vertical Slices with Hexagonal Arrangement for Covering 360°)

